Claims

1. A method of detecting cancer comprising measuring the expression level of α 1,4-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine transferase gene in a body fluid collected from a living body to correlate the measurement value with the presence or absence, development, degree of progress, or prognosis of cancer, wherein expression level of said gene is measured by detecting an arbitrary region consisting of continuous nucleotides having a length of 70 to 139 bp in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

2. The method of detecting cancer according to Claim 1, wherein said region is a region consisting of a nucleotide sequence of nucleotide numbers from 520 to 628 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

3. The method of detecting cancer according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein said body fluid is blood or lymph.

4. The method of detecting cancer according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein said cancer is one or more cancers selected from the group consisting of salivary gland cancer, esophageal cancer, stomach cancer, pancreatic cancer, gallbladder cancer, small intestine cancer, colon cancer, and rectal cancer.

5. The method of detecting cancer according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein said cancer is pancreatic cancer.

6. A method of determining a degree of progress of pancreatic cancer comprising measuring the expression level of α 1,4-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine transferase gene in a body fluid collected from a living body to correlate the measurement value with the degree of progress of the pancreatic cancer, wherein the expression level of said gene is measured by detecting an arbitrary region consisting of continuous nucleotide sequence having a length of 70 to 139 bp in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

7. The method of determining a degree of progress of pancreatic cancer according to Claim 6, wherein said region is a region consisting of a nucleotide sequence of nucleotide numbers from 520 to 628 in SEQ ID NO: 1.

8. The method of determining a degree of progress of pancreatic cancer according to Claim 6 or 7, wherein said body fluid is blood or lymph.

9. A kit for detecting cancer, comprising primers for amplifying an arbitrary region

consisting of continuous nucleotide sequence having a length of 70 to 139 bp in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.